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# CONTEMPORARY FORMS OF SLAVERY

## Report of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery on its nineteenth session

Chairman-Rapporteur: Mr. Ioan Maxim

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## Introduction

1. The Economic and Social Council, upon the recommendation of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and the Commission on Human Rights, in its decisions 16 (LVI) and 17 (LVI) of 17 May 1974, authorized the Sub-Commission to establish a five-member working group to review developments in the field of the slave trade and the slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism, the traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others as defined in the Slavery Convention of 1926, the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery of 1956, and the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others of 1949. The Working Group was established in 1975 and until 1991 held a session prior to each session of the Sub-Commission. In its resolution 1988/42 of 8 March 1988 the Commission on Human Rights endorsed the recommendation of the Sub-Commission that the name of the Working Group on Slavery be changed to "Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery".

2. In its resolution 1991/34, the Sub-Commission requested the Secretary-General to examine the possibility of organizing the sessions of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery for eight working days during the months of April or May, in order to avoid overlapping with meetings of other working groups of the Sub-Commission and the burden this placed on the Centre for Human Rights, and in view of the impossibility of representatives of Governments and non-governmental organizations attending simultaneous sessions. This request was approved by the Commission on Human Rights in its decision 1992/115 and by the Economic and Social Council in its decision 1992/257.

3. The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1993/48, approved the endorsement by the Commission on Human Rights in resolution 1993/27 of the recommendation made by the Sub-Commission, in its resolution 1992/2, that the arrangements regarding the organization of the session of the Working Group, as contained in Commission decision 1992/115, be repeated in subsequent years.

## I. ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

4. The Working Group held its nineteenth session from 25 April to 4 May 1994. The Group held 14 meetings during the session. The session was opened by the Chief of the Legislation and Prevention of Discrimination Branch of the Centre for Human Rights, who made an introductory statement on behalf of the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights. At the 14th meeting, the members of the Working Group adopted the present report.

5. In accordance with Sub-Commission decision, 1993/111, the composition of the Working Group was as follows: Ms. M. Ferriol Echevarría, Mr. I. Maxim, Mr. M. Bossuyt, Mrs. H.E. Warzazi and Mr. Ul-Hakim. Mr. Bossuyt, who was unable to attend, was replaced by Mrs. C. Palley.

6. The list of participants, including the members of the Working Group and observers for member and non-member States, United Nations bodies, specialized agencies, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations in

consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, and other organizations which presented information to the Working Group with its consent, is contained in annex IV to the present report.

7. A list of the documents the Working Group had before it at its nineteenth session is contained in annex V.

8. The members of the Working Group expressed their condolences to the representatives of Anti-Slavery International on the death of Mr. Peter Davies, a true human rights defender.

9. During its nineteenth session, the Working Group examined information concerning the following issues: child and bonded labour, child prostitution, trafficking in children's organs, migrant workers, sexual slavery and forced labour during wartime, and incest. Also, the question of establishing a new mechanism for the verification of the implementation of the Slavery Conventions was extensively discussed.

10. Noting that no action had been taken by the Commission at its fiftieth session in regard to the draft programme of action for the prevention of traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others (E/CN.4/1994/71, annex) the Working Group decided to postpone consideration of this issue. The Working Group also decided to transmit the report of the Secretary-General on the elimination of the exploitation of child labour and debt bondage (E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.2/1994/6) to the Commission on Human Rights, through the Sub-Commission, in compliance with Commission resolution 1993/79.

11. At the 1st meeting, on 25 April 1994, the Working Group elected Mr. Maxim Chairman-Rapporteur by acclamation.

## II. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

12. At the 1st meeting, the Working Group adopted the agenda of the nineteenth session on the basis of the provisional agenda contained in document E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.2/1994/1. The agenda as adopted was as follows:

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda.

3. Status, implementation and follow-up of the conventions on slavery, slavery-like practices and other existing instruments and machinery in this field:

   (a) Status of the conventions;

   (b) Review of information received regarding the implementation of the conventions and the programmes of action;

   (c) Review of means of establishing an effective mechanism for the implementation of conventions;

(d) United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery;

(e) Activities of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children and of the Committee on the Rights of the Child.

4. Review of developments in other fields of contemporary forms of slavery, in particular:

(a) Slavery and the slave-trade, including the slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism;

(b) Debt bondage;

(c) Forced labour;

(d) Exploitation and traffic in all its forms affecting children, including the phenomenon of street children, child soldiers, illegal traffic for the purposes of adoption, and organ transplants;

(e) Incest;

(f) Migrant workers;

(g) Institutionalized sexual violence and sexual harassment, in particular in the workplace;

(h) Sex tourism.

5. National and international measures and strategies to prevent and eradicate all contemporary forms of slavery aimed, inter alia, at:

(a) The protection of minors, particularly children, from prostitution and pornography;

(b) The creation of national institutions for the prevention of prostitution and the economic and social reintegration of prostitutes;

(c) Traffic in persons, prostitution and drug trafficking, and international cooperation to combat these phenomena;

(d) The rehabilitation, reparation and compensation of victims of slavery and all slavery-like practices and contemporary forms of slavery;

(e) Education and dissemination of information, including United Nations instruments on contemporary forms of slavery;

6. Adoption of the report of the Working Group to the Sub-Commission.

13. Some of the above subitems do not appear in the present report because no statement, either written or oral, was made by any participants in the Working Group in their regard.

## III. STATUS, IMPLEMENTATION AND FOLLOW-UP OF THE CONVENTIONS ON SLAVERY, SLAVERY-LIKE PRACTICES AND OTHER EXISTING INSTRUMENTS AND MACHINERY IN THIS FIELD (item 3 of the agenda)

### A. Status of the conventions

14. At the 1st meeting, the Working Group considered item 3 (a) of the agenda. The Working Group had before it the following documents:

Status of the 1956 Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institution and Practices similar to Slavery (E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.2/1994/2);

Status of the 1949 Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others (E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.2/1994/3).

15. The Working Group expressed concern at the very slight increase in the number of ratifications of the conventions and discussed measures which could be taken in this regard. Mrs. Warzazi proposed that the Chairman, through the Secretariat, contact the Governments of those countries which had not yet ratified the conventions to obtain first-hand information on this issue. (For a list of those States, see annex II.)

To save time, the Working Group decided to ask the Secretariat to contact immediately a first group of non-ratifying countries and to invite their representatives to join the members of the Working Group for an informal exchange of views. Some countries accepted that invitation and their representatives met the members of the Working Group during the second week of the session.

16. Ms. Ferriol stated that the Working Group, in order to enter into a constructive dialogue with Governments, should draw their attention to one issue at a time. Moreover, because of the principle of non-selectivity, all countries should be requested for information on the ratification of the conventions.

### B. Review of information received regarding the implementation of the conventions and the programmes of action

17. At the 4th meeting, the observer for the Bonded Labour Liberation Front made a statement regarding child labour and bonded labour in Pakistan. He stated that, although these blunt violations of human rights are prohibited in the Constitution of Pakistan, the 1991 Employment of Children Act and the 1992 Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act were not yet enforced. Goods like carpets, garments, leather, medical instruments, sports items, etc. and agriculture products like rice and cotton were produced with the heavy

involvement of children. He recommended that, inter alia, a special rapporteur should be appointed on these issues. He urged all Governments to adopt and promptly enact anti-slavery laws.

18. At the 5th meeting, the observer for the International Abolitionist Federation expressed the support of his organization for the drafting of an additional protocol to the 1949 convention. The protocol should address one of the major deficiencies of that convention: the client-prostitute relationship. Bearing in mind that the ultimate goal of the international community in this field should be the abolition of prostitution, the protocol should punish the client, not the prostitute.

19. At its 6th meeting, the film "The Carpet", by Bergam Productions of Sweden, was screened by the Bonded Liberation Front of Sweden.

20. At the same meeting, Mrs. Warzazi stated that child labour was a deep-rooted and complex issue which could be alleviated by the adoption of compulsory primary and secondary education. In this connection, the role of UNESCO would be vital. Similarly, trade unions could play an important role in combating the exploitation of child labour.

21. At the 7th meeting, Mrs. Warzazi raised the issue of the establishment of the open-ended inter-sessional working group, pursuant to Commission resolution 1994/90, to elaborate guidelines for a draft optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography. The question of sale of children should be distinguished from the other two. Special attention should be paid to street children and the phenomenon of children involved, directly or indirectly, in the killing of their parents, relatives of other children or adults.

22. At the same meeting, the observer for the Action for Children Campaign made a statement concerning child labour in the United Kingdom. Although legislation in that country met a large part of the requirements of article 32 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, some cases of exploitation of child labour, notably in clothing manufacturing, still existed. She underlined that these violations were not mentioned in the initial report of the United Kingdom to the Committee on the Rights of the Child.

23. At the same meeting, the observer for Anti-Slavery International drew the attention of the Working Group to a book entitled "Child Labour in Nepal", issued by that organization.

24. At the 8th meeting, with regard to the exploitation of child labour and bonded children, Mrs. Palley proposed that importing and exporting countries should not buy or sell goods produced by exploited children. Private carpets producers could also help the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children to carry out his mandate. She insisted that laws had to be efficiently implemented and that violators of legislation must be brought to justice.

25. At the 10th meeting, the observer for Pakistan made a statement in relation to child labour. He said that the guarantee of fundamental rights, democracy, freedom, equality and tolerance found their inspiration in the

Constitution of Pakistan and in the ethical teachings of Islam. Chapter 1, article 11 (3), of the Constitution prohibited the exploitation of children and penalties were provided for in articles 370 and 374 of the Penal Code. Moreover, several specific legislative remedies existed: the West Pakistan Shop and Establishment Ordinance, 1969; the Children Pledging of Labour Act, 1973; the Children Employment Act, 1991 and the Bonded Labour Abolition Act. He assured the Working Group that his Government was fully committed to meeting all its constitutional requirements and to fulfilling all its international obligations.

26. At the 9th meeting, the observer for the Netherlands expressed the concern of his Government regarding the effectiveness of a new optional protocol on the sale of children. He added that his Government was assisting the Special Rapporteur on the follow-up to his mission to the Netherlands in 1991.

27. At the 13th meeting, the observer for India made a statement concerning the exploitation of child labour. The action of his Government was oriented in two directions: the prohibition of the employment of children below the age of 14 in hazardous activities and the regulation of the working conditions of children. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act of 1986 prohibited the employment of children in certain specified processes and occupations. A Child Labour Technical Advisory Committee had been established to advise the Government regarding areas of employment where child labour needed to be further prohibited. The enforcement of the provisions of the Child Labour Act depended as in any other democracy, on judicial decisions. The Government had vigorously taken up with the High Courts concerned cases where they felt that convictions resulted in fines below the stipulated minimum.

28. He said that the Government of India was well aware that legislation alone was not sufficient; hence, the formulation of a National Policy on Child Labour in 1987, the main aim of which was to provide education, vocational training, supplementary nutrition and health care through special schools. India was also participating in the International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC). Initiatives like the appeal to boycott all child-made products and to boycott shopkeepers and families who employed children, as well as the labelling of carpets, was not likely to generate a meaningful response. Noting that the representative of Anti-Slavery International had again made a proposal concerning the stoppage of loans, aid and support from United Nations organizations or development banks, he stated that no developing country would accept conditionalities on trade and development based on non-economic considerations.

### C. Review of means of establishing an effective mechanism for the implementation of the conventions

29. At the 2nd meeting, the members of the Working Group discussed the reporting on the ratification of the international instruments. The members noted that no mechanism of verification of the implementation was foreseen in the slavery conventions. Mrs. Warzazi said that the establishment of a committee like the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights could improve the implementation of the slavery conventions. Ms. Ferriol stated

that the creation of a focal point dealing with all questions regarding the protection of children's rights should be envisaged. This proposal met with general support.

30. At the same meeting, the representative of the International Abolitionist Federation supported the creation of a monitoring committee for the implementation of the 1949 and 1956 conventions. Such body could call upon States to explain their practices at the national level and it might be requested to make an annual report to the General Assembly. The IAF also made other proposals: the creation of a special unit in the Centre for Human Rights to gatner, examine and disseminate information about sexual exploitation and traffic in persons in collaboration with Governments and non-governmental organizations; the adoption of a global programme to combat all kinds of sexual abuse; the appointment of a special rapporteur to inquire into aspects and consequences of sexual exploitation of adults and children.

31. At the 8th meeting, the NGOs participating in the Working Group presented a joint statement on establishing an effective mechanism for the implementation of the slavery conventions. They recalled that the NGOs attending the sessions of the Working Group in the past had made several joint statements on the Working Group's effectiveness and on three points in particular:

(a) The need to strengthen the mandate of the Working Group through the direct search for information;

(b) The need to have continuity of membership of the Working Group;

(c) The need to raise the profile of the Working Group in order to improve the synergy between NGOs, the specialized agencies and representatives of Governments.

32. The NGOs, noting that the activities of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and the reports on the Programmes of Action already belonged to the Commission on Human Rights. They felt that a Working Group of the Commission, with a strong mandate, would raise the profile of the issues. However, they added that the present Working Group, the mandate of which needed to be drastically reinforced could well continue its activity. A new mandate should, in their view, call for increasing cooperation among the Working Group, the Committee on the Rights of the Child, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.

33. At the 10th meeting, Mrs. Warzazi stated that, since its establishment, the Working Group had done remarkable work which increased awareness in the human rights bodies of contemporary forms of slavery. In order to reinforce the action of the Working Group, the Commission and the Sub-Commission should authorize the Group to examine the information received on the ratification and the implementation of the slavery conventions.

34. At the 11th meeting, Mr. Maxim stated that Sub-Commission resolution 1993/7 had created a certain confusion and that, in his view, the Working Group should continue to belong to the Sub-Commission. However,

efforts should be made to reinforce the action of the Working Group and, in that regard, the Group could request the help of experts from United Nations bodies and specialized agencies for the evaluation of the implementation of the conventions on slavery. This proposal met with general support. Mrs. Warzazi noted that, taking into account the lack of a treaty body and that freedom from slavery was not a derogable right, a mechanism for the implementation of the conventions was necessary.

35. Mrs. Palley stated that the origin of Sub-Commission resolution 1993/7 could be found in the Secretariat, which, in her view, should not take initiatives which could disturb the normal work of the Sub-Commission. Mrs. Palley added that, in order to strengthen the involvement of the Sub-Commission in the activities of the Working Group, the report should be discussed during the first week of work of the Sub-Commission.

D. United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery

36. At the 1st meeting, the representative of the Board of Trustees of the Trust Fund expressed the concern of the members of the Board at the absence of financial contributions to the Fund.

37. In order to help the Board of Trustees to raise the interest of States in the activities of the Fund, he invited non-governmental organizations to persevere in sending the Board projects and programmes of action regarding the struggle against contemporary forms of slavery. Furthermore, the Board would be interested in analysing projects and programmes of action already implemented. The current financial problems of the Fund could affect the credibility of its Board of Trustees and, ultimately, of the Working Group.

38. The members of the Working Group agreed that, because of the reluctance of States to contribute to the Fund, financial resources should be found elsewhere. The Chairman mentioned, as a matter of example, the Olympic Committee and the International Football Federation.

39. Informing public opinion and the publicizing of the existence and the objectives of the Fund were considered to be of primary importance.

40. The members of the Working Group proposed that the mandate of the Trust Fund as contained in General Assembly resolution 46/122, should be amended. In that regard, they invited Mrs. Palley to draft a proposal.

41. At the 2nd meeting, the observer for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland expressed the opinion that, on the one hand, Governments were aware of the existence and the need of the Fund and, on the other hand, were concerned about how financial contributions were used. He expressed his support for the Working Group's initiative to amend General Assembly resolution 46/122.

42. At the same meeting, Mrs. Warzazi proposed to request international development agencies to finance some of the projects submitted to the Trust Fund. The observer for Anti-Slavery International stated that the above-mentioned proposals should not negatively affect the moral credit the Trust Fund and its Board of Trustees deserved. Ms. Ferriol stressed that in

order to encourage financial contributions to the Fund it was necessary first to revise and revitalize the mandate of the Working Group, second to inform public opinion using the channels of international institutions like the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and, as a matter of priority, to sensitize national opinion, third to redefine the priorities of the existing mandate of the Trust Fund.

43. At the 3rd meeting, the draft proposal for revising the mandate of the Fund was submitted for discussion. The representative of the United Kingdom proposed that the Working Group should hold consultations with the original sponsors of the General Assembly and Commission on Human Rights resolutions on the issue. The proposal was supported by the observer for the Netherlands who further proposed to extend the consultation to all interested NGOs.

44. At the same meeting, the representative of the Trust Fund stated that the members of the Board of Trustees would also welcome any recommendation for encouraging contributions to the Fund. In that regard, Mrs. Warzazi stated that it would be more efficient to propose a formal amendment than to make recommendations.

45. At the 10th meeting, the representative of the Trust Fund asked whether the Trust Fund, as a United Nations body, could advertise on behalf of private organizations which had contributed to the Fund. He requested the NGOs to assist the Board of Trustees in identifying all the small organizations, perhaps unknown to the United Nations, dealing with contemporary forms of slavery, which could require assistance by the Fund.

46. At the same meeting, the text of the draft amendment to General Assembly resolution 46/122 was adopted by the Working Group (see chap. VI, recommendation 9).

### E. Activities of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and the Committee on the Rights of the Child

47. At the 8th meeting, the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, Mr. Vitit Muntarbhorn, made a statement.

48. Concerning the sale of children and, in particular, adoption for commercial purposes, the Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Cooperation in respect of Intercountry Adoption reinforced the protection of children and stated the need to help children to remain with their biological parents. In cases where adoption was unavoidable, local adoption should be explored first and, failing that, intercountry adoption.

49. In regard to child labour exploitation, the approach of the Special Rapporteur was to recognize that the exploitation of child labour was a form of sale of children. The problem of the exploitation of child labour was pending in the negotiations of the World Trade Organization (formerly GATT). Continuing concerns had to be expressed in relation to child marriages, trafficking of child domestic workers and the problem of juveniles used as instruments of crime.

50. In relation to the sale of organs, the issue of children used in this regard remained the most sensitive and the search for proof concerning a trade in children's organs posed great difficulties. The Council of Europe was progressing towards drafting a protocol on organ transplantation and many countries had moved towards passing legislation to regular organ transplantation and to prohibit use of children's organs. Concerning other forms of sale, there were various reports of kidnappings, abductions and disappearances linked with legal adoptions, child labour exploitation and organ transplant.

51. In regard to child soldiers, part of the problem arose from the varying criteria concerning the age of recruitment or conscription. In practice, children much younger than 18 or even 15 years old have been used as child soldiers.

52. As regards child prostitution, the Special Rapporteur stated that the problem was recognized as a vast national and transnational issue. The Convention on the Rights of the Child, amongst other instruments, called for measures against child sexual exploitation. In the same spirit, INTERPOL established a Standing Working Party on Offences against Minors which had identified areas of cooperation such as appointing contact agents in member countries to counter child exploitation, increasing sharing of information, training of police on human rights, assisting victims and adopting preventive measures.

53. Concerning child pornography, he was convinced that the possession of child pornography should be criminalized. In regard to an anti-crime network, he stated that INTERPOL was favourable to such an institution in order to help what he called the "good police". The quality of law enforcement had to be reinforced, the police authorities should be specialized and more accessible, the police stations and courts should be both less impersonal and more "human" for the victims who are children, some of whom were very young. In order to help those children, their complaints could be recorded; this procedure would also be helpful in case of transnational violations of their rights.

54. In conclusion, the Special Rapporteur recommended some measures, including:

(a) The Working Group should cooperate with all States and with national and international organizations to promote a positive nexus between the child and the family, and to counter child abuse and exploitation;

(b) Adequate existing laws and policies should be implemented in a more committed manner;

(c) Prevention should be a priority action;

(d) The quality of the police force, immigration authorities, judges, inspectors and other law enforcement personnel should be improved and all governmental and non-governmental entities should initiate a "pro-child-anti-crime network" with INTERPOL to guard against child abuse and exploitation;

(e) States and national and international organizations should ensure that the issue of exploitation of children is raised more openly in the classroom;

(f) States should reappraise their development strategies because one of the root causes of child exploitation was poverty. They should re-examine their development policies and programmes to integrate child development and protection more concretely in their implementation.

55. The Special Rapporteur also acknowledged that the mandate of the Working Group should be clarified and reinforced.

56. At the 13th meeting, the observer for the Philippines made a statement. She said that the Philippines had worked in close collaboration with the Special Rapporteur, who had mentioned in his report an innovative provision of Philippine legislation, the Republic Act 7610, on protection of children. The Philippines had submitted its initial report to the Committee on the Rights of the Child. As regards the issue of "comfort women", the Government was verifying the documentation available and it was engaged in a constructive dialogue with the Government of Japan. On the issue of migrant workers, the Philippines was among the few countries that had signed the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.

## IV. REVIEW OF DEVELOPMENTS IN OTHER FIELDS OF CONTEMPORARY FORMS OF SLAVERY (item 4 of the agenda)

### A. Debt bondage

57. At the 3rd meeting, the observer for Anti-Slavery International made a statement on the enslavement of indigenous peoples through such practices as serfdom and debt bondage. He mentioned the cases of indigenous groups such as the Bentian, the Punan, the Bahau and the Murut-Dusun-Kelabit in East Kalimantan, Indonesia; the Dumagats in the Philippines; the Southern Lengua, the Sanapana and the Angaite in Chaco, western Paraguay. Additional serious threats to indigenous groups were the industrialization of areas which had traditionally been occupied by them and the increasing incidence of rape and sexual enslavement of women. He drew the attention of the Working Group to a book entitled Slavery in Brazil - A Link in the Chain of Modernisation, recently published by ASI.

58. At the same meeting, the observer for the Action for Children Campaign made a statement concerning the reports and information received on the status and implementation of the conventions. He stated that there was no logical reason why the Government of the United Kingdom could not accede to and ratify the 1949 convention immediately.

59. At the same meeting, the observer for Anti-Slavery International made a statement concerning slave labour in Brazil. He stated that the people responsible for these gross human rights violations were not brought to justice due to the complicity of the authorities and society at large. After giving a large number of detailed examples, he concluded that the Government of Brazil had been negligent and had not respected the international treaties

and recommendations on the investigation and punishment of slave labour. He asked for firm action by the international community, especially the United Nations, to exercise effective pressure on the Brazilian Government in order to speed up changes to the law and administration which would help eliminate these serious violations of human rights.

60. At the 4th meeting, the observer for the Informal Sector Service Centre made a statement concerning the bonded labour of women and children in Nepal, under the Kamaiya system under which a person was obliged to work in the fields, usually for a landowner. The women under the Kamaiya system were called kamalari; they did not get any remuneration and were sexually exploited. According to a study, there were several thousand bonded workers in Kailali, Bardia and Kanchanpur districts.

61. At the 7th meeting, the observer for Anti-Slavery International made a statement on bonded child labour. In South Asian countries bonded child labour was found in many sectors, but by far the largest one was agriculture which was also the most difficult one to research and the most intractable to change. ASI reminded the Working Group of its recommendation, made in 1990, concerning the role of the World Bank and UNDP. These institutions were still not taking account of such issues, and Anti-Slavery International would welcome the Working Group's reaffirmation of its recommendation.

62. At the 10th meeting, the observer for Pakistan made a statement concerning bonded labour. The observer noted that the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act of 1992 declared void and inoperative any custom or tradition, practice, contract or agreement, whether entered into or executed before or after the commencement of the Act, by virtue of which any person or any member of his family, was required to do any work or render any service as a bonded labourer. Every obligation to repay any bonded debt, or such part of any bonded debt as remained unsatisfied immediately before the commencement of the Act, was abolished. The Act also provided for enforcement measures, including the setting up of vigilance committees at district level consisting of elected representatives of the area, bar associations, the press, recognized social services and so on. Finally, the observer mentioned the Asian Regional Seminar on Child Bondage, which was organized jointly by the United Nations Centre for Human Rights, ILO and the Government of Pakistan.

63. At the same meeting, Ms. Palley invited the delegation of Pakistan to provide the Working Group with information regarding measures which had been taken for the implementation of the 1992 Bonded Labour Act and the number of adult and child bonded labourers who had been freed, as well as the number of prosecutions for violations of the Act.

## B. Forced labour

64. At the 7th meeting, Ms. Palley noted that the Working Group and ILO had in common the mandate to examine such issues as forced labour and bonded labour and that States should be asked to provide the Group with the same information they provided the Committee of Experts on the application of Conventions and Recommendations of the International Labour Conference. Ms. Palley expressed her concern at the fact that in several countries, the

management of detention facilities, or at least the management of work activities, had been given to private enterprises.

65. At the 9th meeting, the observer for Brazil made a statement in connection with a statement by Anti-Slavery International during the 4th meeting. The observer acknowledged that the diagnosis made by the representative of ASI of how rural workers and their families fell prey to unscrupulous landowners and contractors was accurate. The Brazilian Government was well aware of the problem and had an open and transparent attitude towards the problem. In 1993, the Ministry of Labour investigated and took the pertinent administrative action on all complaints of forced labour brought to its attention, including the cases mentioned by the representative of ASI. In March 1994, the Ministry of Labour issued a new text of law on labour inspection in rural areas, aimed at rendering more effective and severe the repression of forced labour, the exploitation of child labour, the exploitation of indigenous workers and irregular recruitment. Furthermore, Brazil has been providing ample and detailed information to ILO on the implementation of Convention No. 29 on Forced Labour and has asked ILO for its cooperation in improving rural labour inspection.

### C. Exploitation and traffic in all its forms affecting children, including the phenomenon of street children, child soldiers, illegal traffic for the purposes of adoption, and organ transplants

66. At the 1st meeting, the observer for the World Federation of Methodist Women made a statement about children and sexual exploitation. As a result of a joint areas seminar held in Dublin in 1993, the Great Britain and Ireland Group had prepared a petition in which it wished to express its deep concern at continuing reports that citizens of developed countries travelling abroad might be encouraging the use of children in prostitution and pornography; affirm its commitment to the principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child; call on Governments to seek to play an active role in carrying on concerted international action to tackle this problem, and in particular to examine ways of ensuring that individuals involved in such exploitation were brought to justice within their own home countries.

67. At the 3rd meeting, the observer for Anti-Slavery International made a statement concerning early marriages. The organization estimated that there were still considerable problems between marriages under the age of majority, and women's rights, or more often the lack of women's rights within marriage. The results of surveys and researches conducted by development and human rights organizations indicated that in some countries the situation was substantially worsening. The majority of countries had set a minimum legal age of 15, but this measure was often applied only to couples marrying without parents' permission. When the marriage was allowed by parents, the age was usually lower. In this connection Anti-Slavery International recommended that the Working Group take a comprehensive look at this issue at its meeting in 1995.

68. At the 4th meeting, the members of the Working Group discussed the transplant of children's organs. Mrs. Warzazi and Mr. Hakim said that involuntary organ transplant was one of the most appalling phenomena

concerning the exploitation of human beings, and was even more odious when children were involved. Mrs. Warzazi underlined the role that certain developed countries played in regard to children's organ transplant. For example, in Italy, there was a lack of effective controls which allowed the traffic of thousands of children from Brazil for the false purpose of adoption. According to Mrs. Palley, Albania could be another country at risk. An international agreement on inter-country adoption should be set up in order to ensure that no child could leave his/her own country without a passport. The identification of all adopted children would represent a major obstacle for criminal organizations and would make their activities much more difficult to carry out. Mr. Maxim stated that several countries had already made their legislation more strict. He referred in particular to the 1993 Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Cooperation in Respect of Inter-country Adoption, prepared by the Hague Conference on Private International Law. Mr. Maxim also underlined that, as far as organ transplant was concerned, information by the press had sometimes been proved to be unreliable.

69. At its 6th meeting, the members of the Working Group watched a movie entitled "Organ Snatchers", by Marie Monique Robin, produced by CAPA/Planette Cable/Canal+ Spain, shown by the International Federation of Human Rights.

70. At the request of Mr. Hakim, the Working Group expressed its appreciation and admiration for the dedicated social and humanitarian work done in this field by the International Federation of Human Rights. The Working Group also took note of the information contained in the report of the Special Rapporteur on this matter. The Working Group studied this question extensively at its nineteenth session and particularly the question of eliminating this trade through the detection and effective punishment of the perpetrators.

71. At the 7th meeting, the observer for Action for Children Campaign made a statement concerning inter-country adoption. In the United Kingdom an extensive review of adoption law had been under way since 1990. Part of this general review focused specifically on inter-country adoption. The main discussion paper (entitled "Inter-country Adoption") was published in 1992. It was considered that inter-country adoption provided an opportunity to combat the growth and impact of the illicit transfer and non-return of children across national boundaries.

72. The observer for Action for Children Campaign stated that at the Hague Conference on Private International Law, delegates had decided to submit to their respective Governments the Convention on Protection of Children and Cooperation in Respect of Inter-country Adoption, which was now open for signature and subsequent ratification.

73. At the 8th meeting, the observer for Anti-Slavery International made a statement concerning the children's forced begging in West Africa. Because of economic and religious reasons many families, especially in Mauritania, Senegal, the Gambia, Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso, Guinea and Guinea-Bissau, entrusted their children, mainly boys, as soon as they reached the age of five or six, to the care of a religious leader (marabout) with whom they lived until the age of 15 or 16. The marabout often had absolute control over the lives of the students. He undertook to teach them the Koran and the children,

in return, might be asked to perform various tasks for him, including begging. The observer recommended that ILO and UNICEF keep the Working Group informed on their activities on this subject.

74. At the same meeting, the observer for Mexico made a statement regarding the traffic in organs in his country. Mexico had a modern and adequate legislative system concerning organ transplants which prohibited the utilization of donors who had not reached the age of majority and established penalties for those who infringed its norms. An institution called El Registro Nacional de Transplantes has been established to coordinate the process of the distribution of organs and which supervised all stages of the process. The distribution and the donation of organs were free of charge. The Government of Mexico was aware of the rumours about the illegal activities concerning organ transplantation in the country, but the traffic had never been proved. The Government would continue with the investigations in this field, and if it found that such a violation of human rights existed, the perpetrators would be prosecuted and punished.

75. At the 9th meeting, Mrs. Palley stated that the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children should encourage States to undertake information campaigns in order to discourage the demand for organs. She was also in favour of drafting a declaration against illegal organ transplant, which could be prepared by the Working Group in cooperation with UNICEF and WHO. The model for this declaration could be the Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Persons.

76. The Special Rapporteur said that an initiative on drafting a declaration on that issue had already been taken by the Council of Europe. He also stated that regarding organ transplant complaints, he preferred to avoid rumours and was always looking for proven facts. Moreover, all inquiring bodies had to concentrate their effort and investigations towards private clinics and transnational movements.

77. At the 11th meeting, the members of the Working Group expressed their opinion on the appointment of a special rapporteur on children's organ transplantation. Because of the high quality of the work of the Special Rapporteur on sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and considering that children's organ transplantation was a form of sale of children, they deemed the appointment of an ad hoc special rapporteur not necessary.

78. At the 12th meeting, the observer for Action for Children Campaign expressed the wish that the Working Group should pay particular attention to the problem of genetic manipulations and its consequences on the family. Mrs. Warzazi found that it was premature to examine this question and that the link with contemporary forms of slavery was not so obvious; the issue was more a moral one. The Chairman of the Working Group considered that the problem was philosophical and moral, and even juridical in some of its aspects.

79. At the same meeting, the observer for Colombia made a statement concerning an alleged case of traffic in organs, the victim of which was a child from Colombia. An inquiry made by the Defensoría del Pueblo led to the conclusion that the allegation was unfounded and that the child was cured according to the usual medical standards. The conclusion of this inquiry

was sent to the Chairman of the Committee on the Rights of the Child on 23 February 1994. The Government of Colombia deplored all violations of human rights occurring in its country, and in particular those regarding children. The Government also deplored the unprofessional behaviour of certain journalists, whose only task was to influence negatively public opinion.

## D. Incest

80. At the 9th meeting, the Special Rapporteur stated that the problem of incest was, unfortunately, universal and not limited to developed countries. The notion of the "family" was disappearing and children were less secure and less protected.

81. At the 12th meeting, Mr. Hakim proposed that the items of organ transplant and incest be considered as a matter of priority by the Working Group at its next session.

82. At the same meeting, the observer for Action for Children Campaign made a statement concerning incest. Incest was one of the most important factors leading to child prostitution in the United Kingdom, and the perpetrators formed a significant group amongst those who abused children abroad. The organization asked that this topic be reincluded on next year's agenda.

## E. Migrant workers

83. At the 7th meeting, Mrs. Warzazi and Mr. Hakim expressed their concern for the fate of migrant workers. They noted that in several cases national laws were not in conformity with the International Bill on Human rights. They also invited countries to ratify the International Convention on the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and to adopt and guarantee the implementation of non-racist laws.

84. At the same meeting, the observer for Anti-Slavery International drew the attention of the Working Group to a book entitled Britain's Secret Slaves - An Investigation into the Plight of Overseas Domestic Workers, published by ASI.

## F. Sex tourism

85. At the 8th meeting, the observer for Anti-Slavery International made a statement on child prostitution and sex tourism. The End Child Prostitution in Asian Tourism (ECPAT) Campaign recommended that governmental authorities should adopt legislation which would allow them to prosecute their own nationals for sexual exploitation of children. This recommendation had begun to bear fruit: such legislation existed in Sweden and Germany and similar legislation in Australia and France. Gradually, ECPAT had widened the scope of its work, and it now had links with organizations in Africa and Latin America.

86. At a seminar held in November 1993, it was agreed by Anti-Slavery International, the Catholic Fund for Overseas Development, Christian Aid, Jubilee Campaign and Save the Children that a joint programme of action was required in the United Kingdom.

## V. NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL MEASURES AND STRATEGIES TO PREVENT AND ERADICATE ALL CONTEMPORARY FORMS OF SLAVERY (item 5 of the agenda)

### A. The protection of minors, particularly children, from prostitution and pornography

87. At the 8th meeting, the observer for International Abolitionist Federation made a statement on the need to discuss the issue of the family of the prostitute in the International Year of the Family. The cause of prostitution could often be found in the family environment and, in particular, in cases of sexual violence inside the family. Poverty was the usual background of the phenomenon and efforts to escape from the situation could accelerate entrance into prostitution.

88. At the 9th meeting, the observer for the Communauté française de Belgique raised the grave issue of paedophilia. In order to combat it, children had to be taught that they could refuse the behaviour of some adults although they represented "authority". Paedophiles must be punished and cured. Punishment and treatment should be carried out together. States should implement global policies in cooperation with each other.

### B. The rehabilitation, reparation and compensation of victims of slavery and all slavery-like practices and contemporary forms of slavery

89. At the 3rd meeting, the observer for Liberation made a statement concerning the forced displacement and enslavement of Koreans by Japan during its colonial occupation of Korea. The representative first recalled that the Japanese Government and the Japanese Imperial forces had enslaved about 200,000 Asians, mostly Koreans, as "comfort women" and about 6 million Korean men, women and children as forced labourers during the period 1930-1945. Secondly, he stated that, unlike in Europe where war criminals could still be prosecuted, the International Military Tribunal for the Far East did not punish even a single Japanese culprit for committing war crimes against Asians and, particularly, Koreans. In that regard, he mentioned paragraph 130 of the final report of the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on the right to restitution, compensation and rehabilitation for the victims of gross violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms, Mr. Theo van Boven (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1993/8), in which it is stated that "... in a social and political climate where impunity prevails, the right to reparation for victims of gross violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms is likely to become illusory".

90. At the same meeting, the Working Group heard the testimony of a former forced labourer who survived the atomic bombing of Hiroshima. At the 4th meeting, the Working Group heard testimonies of individuals who were enslaved by the Japanese army during the Second World War.

91. At the 5th meeting, the members of the Working Group discussed the issues of "comfort women" and forced labour before and during the Second World War and the competence of the United Nations, and of the Sub-Commission in particular, to treat these matters. Mrs. Palley recalled that a similar question had been raised a few years ago concerning Canadian war victims and that the Legal Office of the United Nations, which had been asked to provide

the Sub-Commission with its opinion, gave a negative response. Mrs. Palley said that, taking into account that Mr. van Boven emphasized that the lack of any compensation created a further injury to the victim, the Sub-Commission could again ask the opinion of the Legal Office.

92. Mrs. Warzazi stated that if United Nations bodies had the competence to judge cases such as the ones mentioned above, they could also be charged with the evaluation of the damages made by colonialist Powers, which had built their economies on the exploitation of other countries and peoples. Mr. Hakim, while noting that the International Bill of Human Rights did not cover these issues, stated that a solution could be found through the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of August 1949 or through the International Court of Justice.

93. At the same meeting, the observer for the International Fellowship for Reconciliation made a statement in connection with slavery-like practices during wartime. He pointed out that, out of 230,000 Dutch nationals living in the former Dutch East Indies, which is today Indonesia, some 140,000 had been held captive during the Japanese occupation. He recommended to the Working Group to stress the importance and the need for the study on slavery-like practice during wartime, which had not been approved by the Commission on Human Rights at its fiftieth session; to support in every possible way the implementation of the Basic Principles and Guidelines contained in the study prepared by Mr. van Boven (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1993/8, chap. IX); to shorten the procedures in considering this issue because of the necessity to find a solution in the near future.

94. At the 9th meeting, the observer for the International Fellowship of Reconciliation made a statement concerning forced labour in Japan before and during the Second World War and related legal aspects. Noting that no Japanese court had yet punished perpetrators of those atrocities, he said that his organization believed that that conduct was in violation of the prohibition of slavery and the slave trade under international customary law. It should be underlined that the injuries provoked by Japan and the Imperial Japanese Army were of a continuous nature and the survivors were still suffering, physically and mentally. As regards the competence of the United Nations, he drew the attention of the Working Group to Article 107 of the Charter which, in his opinion, would allow legal action on this question to be taken.

95. The observer for IFOR stated that, taking into account that the legal procedure in Japan was frustratingly slow and the age of the victims advanced, the parties could submit the matter of reparations to the Permanent Court of Arbitration, established in 1899 at The Hague by the International Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes. Originally created for arbitration between States, in 1962 the PCA enlarged its capacity of arbitration to conflicts between individuals and States. The observer for IFOR recommended that the Working Group consider the information regarding the availability of a rapid procedure for the settlement of the cases of victims of sexual slavery and other forms of forced labour.

96. At the same meeting, the observer for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea expressed the support of his delegation for the cause of victims of

sexual slavery and forced labour before and during the Second World War. He underlined that these violations of human rights had a long-term and deteriorating impact on the victims; the issue of "comfort women" was, in his view, a crime against humanity and, as such, no statutory limitations should apply to it. The observer added that his Government had asked the Government of Japan to make a comprehensive investigation and disclosure of the truth behind these issues, to bring to justice those responsible and provide the victims with fair compensation.

97. At the 10th meeting, the observer for the Republic of Korea stated that his delegation wished Japan to pay due attention to the views of non-governmental organizations and of the victims' testimonies and that proper measures be taken in this regard by Japan in close cooperation with the United Nations. He expressed his support for the proposal made by IFOR on the involvement of the Permanent Court of Arbitration for a rapid solution to this issue.

## RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED AT THE NINETEENTH SESSION

### A. General considerations

98. A review of the information provided to the Working Group and of the problems brought to its attention showed that, despite the progress made in the protection of human rights and the preservation of human dignity, all over the world various forms of slavery still existed. Emphasis was placed on child and bonded labour, sexual violence during wartime, child prostitution and child pornography, trafficking in children's organs, migrant labour and incest. Emphasis was also placed on the need for specific objectives and remedies, in particular the possibility of establishing a new mechanism for the implementation of the conventions on slavery.

99. The Working Group noted with interest and appreciation the work of the Committee on the Rights of the Child. The Group again expressed the hope that the Committee would consider the possibility of sending a representative to attend its sessions.

100. While thanking UNICEF for its participation, the Working Group regretted that no representative of ILO, WHO, INTERPOL or UNESCO was present at its nineteenth session. It expressed the hope that the above organizations would resume, as soon as possible, their contacts with the Working Group.

### B. Recommendations

101. The following recommendations were adopted by the Working Group at its nineteenth session:

#### 1. General

The Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery,

Having devoted its nineteenth session to an overall evaluation of various contemporary forms of slavery,

1. Expresses its gratitude to all participants for information relating to traffic in persons and exploitation of the prostitution of others, the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, the exploitation of child labour, and debt bondage;

2. Considers that poverty is the main cause of contemporary forms of slavery and urges the specialized agencies to give particular attention to poverty as a factor leading to or perpetuating slavery and slavery-like practices and to include in their technical assistance programmes activities designed to eliminate slavery and slavery-like practices;

3. Recommends that Governments be encouraged to avail themselves of the possibility of requesting assistance under the United Nations programme of advisory services in the fields of human rights and of the technical assistance programmes of the specialized agencies, in particular those of the International Labour Organisation;

4. Considers that slavery in its various forms is a crime against humanity and contrary to jus cogens rules of international customary law;

5. Calls upon all United Nations specialized agencies to cooperate with the Working Group and to coordinate their activities in seeking an integrated approach to the various problems in the fields of slavery and the slave trade, including slavery-like practices in all their manifestations, and of traffic in persons and exploitation of the prostitution of others, all problems which have been entrusted to the Working Group to review under the terms of its mandate pursuant to Economic and Social Council decision 16 (LVI);

6. Considers that an effective measure to assist in protecting the rights of those suffering from contemporary forms of slavery would be to strengthen the role of the Working Group by drawing upon the expertise of, and improving coordination and cooperation between, different United Nations bodies and organs dealing with contemporary forms of slavery issues;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to invite news agencies, the press, television and radio to contribute to the rapid elimination of slavery in all its contemporary forms by ensuring wide and effective publicity about existing cases of slavery, the slave trade, other slavery-like practices, trafficking in persons and exploitation of the prostitution of others, and also requests that similar awareness be promoted by the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat;

8. Notes that the status of the two main conventions on slavery is still unsatisfactory;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to invite annually States which have not ratified the 1949 Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others

and the 1956 Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery to commence ratification procedures;

10. Reiterates its request to the Secretary-General, when preparing his next report on the status and implementation of the conventions on slavery and slavery-like practices, to provide the members of the Working Group with a list of States which have not yet signed, ratified or acceded to those instruments;

11. Recommends that States take urgent measures to reinforce the teaching of human rights to students of all ages, in particular in the curricula of primary and secondary education.

2. Sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography

(a) Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, including the problem of the adoption of children for commercial purposes

The Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery,

Having considered the report (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1994/84 and Add.1) submitted by the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography to the Commission on Human Rights at its fiftieth session,

1. Warmly thanks the Special Rapporteur for his participation and for his comprehensive intervention;

2. Takes note of the information on these problems submitted by the participants at its nineteenth session, and requests the Centre for Human Rights to transmit the information to the Special Rapporteur, along with the recommendations relating to his mandate;

3. Requests the Special Rapporteur, within the framework of his mandate, to continue to pay attention to issues relating to trafficking in children, such as organ transplantation, disappearances, the purchase and sale of children, adoptions for commercial purposes or exploitation and child prostitution;

4. Invites the Special Rapporteur to participate in the twentieth session of the Working Group;

5. Encourages all Governments to consider the creation of programmes aimed at the social rehabilitation of children involved in prostitution.

(b) Removal of organs from children

The Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery,

Concerned at information alleging that children are victims of, or are even killed for, the removal of organs for the purpose of commercial transplants,

Concerned also that, in spite of the persistence and the amount of information received on this matter, specific proof of incidents involving and of the extent of this phenomenon is difficult to obtain,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to invite again all Governments, United Nations bodies and organizations, including the United Nations Children's Fund, the specialized agencies, in particular the World Health Organization, the International Criminal Police Organization and all relevant non-governmental organizations to pursue their investigation of allegations that children are victims of, or are even killed for, the removal of organs for the purposes of commercial transplants and to indicate any measures taken to counteract this practice wherever it exists, and to present a report to the next session of the Working Group;

2. Recommends to the Sub-Commission to consider the advisability of introducing an annual or periodical practice of pronouncing one or two citations in favour of highly meritcrious detection work in the field of the defence of human rights by a non-governmental organization;

3. Decides to continue to examine this matter in depth at its twentieth session and in particular to consider the advisability of drafting United Nations standards to ensure protection against unlawful organ transplants.

(c) Programme of Action for the Prevention of the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography

The Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery,

Having considered the information submitted by States, specialized agencies, the Special Rapporteur and non-governmental organizations,

Taking into account Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/90 of 9 March 1994 in which the Commission, inter alia, decided to establish an open-ended working group to elaborate guidelines for a possible draft optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to invite all States to inform the working group of measures adopted to implement the Programme of Action for the Prevention of the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography;

2. Recommends to the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to take appropriate action in this regard at its forty-sixth session.

3. Elimination of the exploitation of child labour

The Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on the state of implementation of the Programme of Action on the Elimination of the Exploitation of Child Labour (E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.2/1994/6),

Recalling Commission on Human Rights decision 1993/112 of 10 March 1993 in which the Commission authorized the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to consider the possibility of appointing a special rapporteur to update the report of Mr. A. Bouhdiba (E/CN.4/Sub.2/479) and to extend that study to the problem of debt bondage,

Recalling also Sub-Commission resolution 1993/5 of 20 August 1993 in which the Sub-Commission decided to appoint, in accordance with the decision of the Commission, Mrs. H.E. Warzazi as Special Rapporteur on the exploitation of child labour and debt bondage,

1. Recommends that the Sub-Commission take appropriate action in connection with the appointment of Mrs. H.E. Warzazi as Special Rapporteur on the exploitation of child labour and debt bondage at its forty-sixth session, having regard to the importance of this study;

2. Urges all countries, while attempting ultimately to eliminate the phenomenon of child labour, to adopt measures and regulations to protect child labourers and to ensure their labour is not exploited.

4. Eradication of debt bondage

The Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery,

1. Takes note of the information on debt bondage provided by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

2. Also takes note of the information given by concerned Governments;

3. Takes note with satisfaction of the promulgation of laws against debt bondage and appeals to those Governments to adopt all measures to implement such laws;

4. Recommends to the specialized agencies and in particular the financial institutions of the United Nations system to ensure that the projects they support do not use or in any way promote bonded labour;

5. Urges all countries to ensure that bonded labour is not used to produce the goods they import or export;

6. Decides to keep this question under consideration and to assess the progress achieved, with a view to the elimination of this intolerable practice.

## 5. Child soldiers

The Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery,

Concerned that in many parts of the world children continue to take part in hostilities and are recruited into armed forces, and that some Governments and non-governmental entities encourage and sometimes compel children to take part in hostilities,

Taking into account Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/91 of 9 March 1994 in which the Commission, inter alia, decided to establish an open-ended working group to elaborate a draft optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflicts,

Taking also into account General Assembly resolution 46/157 of 20 December 1993 in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to appoint an expert to undertake a comprehensive study on the protection and the participation of children in armed conflicts,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the expert appointed pursuant to General Assembly resolution 46/157 of 20 December 1993 the report of the Working Group and any other information made available on this issue;

2. Decides to continue to give attention to this question at its twentieth session.

## 6. Prevention of traffic in persons and exploitation of the prostitution of others

The Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery,

Convinced that traffic in persons and prostitution are incompatible with the dignity and worth of the human person,

Considering the necessity of promoting the implementation of international norms and standards on trafficking in persons and exploitation of the prostitution of others, and of strengthening the mechanism of implementation as provided for in the 1949 Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others,

Drawing the attention of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to the fact that no action was taken by the Commission on Human Rights at its fiftieth session with

regard to the draft programme of action for the prevention of trafficking in persons and exploitation of the prostitution of others,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to appeal to the World Tourism Organization to inscribe on the agenda for its next conference an item on sex tourism and its development;

2. Recommends that Governments restrict advertising that encourages sex tourism and encourages them to establish specific projects for the protection of the victims of traffic in persons and of prostitution from the risk of contamination with the HIV virus and the spreading of AIDS;

3. Urges States to introduce and reinforce education programmes alerting children to the risks of sexual exploitation and the consequences for individuals and for society of such exploitation;

4. Recommends that States take urgent measures designed to protect minors from exposure to or involvement in child pornography, and requests the Secretary-General to invite States to provide information on measures taken or already applicable;

5. Also recommends that national bodies for the prevention of prostitution be established in all States in order to assist in the rehabilitation and reintegration of victims of prostitution;

6. Decides to continue consideration of the issue of sex tourism at its twentieth session.

7. Machinery for monitoring the international conventions on slavery

The Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery,

Recalling Economic and Social Council decision 16 (LVI) of 17 May 1974, which contains the mandate of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery,

Recalling also the recommendations of the Working Group adopted at its ninth, tenth and twelfth sessions,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/25 of 4 March 1994,

1. Considers that slavery, in its various forms and practices, is a crime against humanity and that any acquiescence by a State in such practices, irrespective of whether it has acceded to the conventions on slavery, is a violation of basic human rights and constitutes a breach of jus cogens;

2. Recommends once again that the Secretary-General request the States parties to these conventions to submit at regular intervals to the Working Group reports on the situation in their countries;

3. Recommends the following draft resolution to the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities for adoption:

"The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,

Recalling its resolutions 7 (XXVI) of 19 September 1973, and 1987/31 and 1987/32 of 4 September 1987,

Taking into account Economic and Social Council resolution 16 (LVI) of 17 May 1994,

Taking also into account Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/25 of 4 March 1994,

Considering the necessity to examine the application and the implementation of the conventions on slavery and slavery-like practices,

Recognizing the progress achieved, since its creation, by the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery which is mandated to review issues concerning slavery and slavery-like practices,

Having considered the proposals made, in particular, by the Secretary-General in his report submitted to the Sub-Commission at its forty-first session (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1989/37, para. 52),

Recalling with satisfaction the recommendations made by the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery with a view to eliminating such practices,

1. Decides that the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery should continue its work and that the question relating to the review of the implementation of the conventions on slavery, including the request for information and the formulation of recommendations, should be included in the mandate of the Working Group;

2. Authorizes the Working Group to cooperate with the Governments concerned in the review and evaluation of ways and means to eradicate slavery in all its forms;

3. Requests, in order to assist the Working Group, the contribution of experts from the United Nations Children's Fund, the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization and the International Criminal Police Organization;

4. Decides to examine this matter at regular intervals to verify the efficiency of this mechanism;

5. Recommends the following draft decision to the Commission on Human Rights for adoption:

'The Commission on Human Rights, taking note of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities resolution 1994/.. of .. August 1994, decides that the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery should continue its work and that the question relating to the review of the implementation of the conventions on slavery, including the request for information and the formulation of recommendations, should be included in the mandate of the Working Group; also decides to authorize the Working Group to cooperate with the Governments concerned in the review and evaluation of ways and means to eradicate slavery in all its forms and to request contributions from experts from the United Nations Children's Fund, the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization and the International Criminal Police Organization to the work of the Working Group; further decides to examine this matter at regular intervals to verify the efficiency of the mechanism proposed.'"

8. Timetable for the twentieth session

The Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery decided to discuss the following items of the provisional agenda for its twentieth session in the following order: on the first day, item 3 Review of the implementation of and follow-up to the conventions on slavery; item 4 Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery; item 5 (a) Suppression of traffic in persons and exploitation of prostitution of others; on the second day, continuing discussion of those items; on the third and fourth days, item 5 (b) Organ transplant; on the fifth and sixth days, (c) Bonded labour, (d) Child labour, (e) Forced labour, (f) Migrant workers, (g) Activities of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, (h) Incest and (i) Other matters, including early marriages and detained juveniles; on the seventh and eighth days, adoption of the report to the Sub-Committee on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

9. United Nations Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery

The Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery,

1. Thanks the representative of the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery for his constructive participation in the proceedings of the Working Group;

2. Appeals to all Governments, governmental and non-governmental organizations, private institutions and individuals to respond favourably to requests for contributions to the Fund, and urges them to publicize

the establishment and function of the Fund, so as to increase general awareness of its existence;

3. Recommends, in order to make the Trust Fund more effective, that the General Assembly consider amending the criteria for the establishment of the Fund contained in its resolution 46/122 of 17 December 1991, in order to clarify the purposes of the Fund by reprioritizing them and, consequently, to reprioritize the potential beneficiaries, by reversing the order of subparagraphs 1 (e) (i) and 1 (e) (ii) of resolution 46/122;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to study ways and means to draw the attention of potential donors to the important role played by the Fund and to mention on the list of donors both public and private donors;

5. Invites a representative of the Fund to attend the twentieth session of the Working Group.

## 10. Migrant workers

The Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery,

Recalling the adoption by the General Assembly of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families in its resolution 45/158 of 18 December 1990,

Noting that in recent years many countries have been running their development programme as well as the day-to-day maintenance of essential services with the help of a foreign migrant labour force,

Noting also that these workers are frequently subject to rules and regulations which are discriminatory and prejudicial to dignified living, including forcing them to live separately from their spouse and their minor children, sometimes for extended periods,

1. Urges States to ratify the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families;

2. Strongly condemns practices of unequal treatment of migrant workers and the denial to them of minimum human consideration and dignity;

3. Recommends to non-governmental organizations, in the framework of their activities, to give attention to the grave problems affecting migrant workers and to provide information to the Working Group in this regard;

4. Recommends to the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities that it examine this issue at its forty-sixth session.

## 11. Incest

The Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery,

Concerned at the practice of incest and the sexual abuse of children inside the family, which is a common and most morally repugnant form of slavery,

1. Decides to include this item in its agenda for the twentieth session and to consider ways to combat incest and the sexual abuse of children inside the family, and urges that adequate help be offered to victims of such practices;

2. Urges Member States to take adequate steps to punish suitably the perpetrators of this most heinous offence.

## 12. Forced labour

The Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery,

Concerned at allegations that forced labour has not been eliminated, including, inter alia, that forced labour for private sector organizations is required of prisoners,

1. Considers that forced labour is a contemporary form of slavery;

2. Decides to include this item in the provisional agenda of its twentieth session.

## 13. Miscellaneous

The Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery,

Noting the information received concerning the sexual exploitation of women, as well as other forms of forced labour, during wartime,

Taking note of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities resolution 1993/24 of 25 August 1993 on slavery and slavery-like practices during wartime,

1. Decides to transmit the information received concerning the sexual exploitation of women and other forms of forced labour during wartime to the Special Rapporteurs on the question of the impunity of perpetrators of violations of human rights;

2. Recommends the Special Rapporteurs on the question of the impunity of perpetrators of violations of human rights to take into consideration the information received by the Working Group during its nineteenth session;

3. Welcomes the information that the Permanent Court of Arbitration is available to victims of violations of human rights, including various forms of slavery, and to States, should the parties wish to submit any matters to arbitration;

4. Draws the attention of the parties concerned to the possibilities of making agreements on voluntary submission to the jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of Arbitration as a way of assisting victims of violations of human rights, in particular practices akin to slavery;

5. Takes note of General Assembly resolution 48/136 of 20 December 1993 and of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/93 of 9 March 1994 entitled 'The plight of street children', and decides to give particular attention to this issue at its next sessions;

6. Also takes note of the information provided on the issues of early marriages and detained juveniles, and decided to include these items on the agenda for its next sessions;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to seek the views and suggestions of Member States and of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations on proposals for future action of the Working Group with a view to the consideration of their replies by the Working Group at its forthcoming sessions;

8. Appeals to all Governments to send representatives to the meetings of the Working Group;

9. Encourages youth organizations as well as young persons from various non-governmental organizations to participate in the meetings of the Working Group;

10. Recommends that the Human Rights Committee, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Committee on the Rights of the Child, when examining periodic reports of the States parties, give particular attention to the implementation of, respectively, articles 8 and 24 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, articles 10, 12 and 13 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, article 6 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and articles 32, 34 and 36 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and to include in their guidelines an item concerning contemporary forms of slavery;

11. Also recommends that the supervisory bodies of the International Labour Organisation and the Committee on Conventions and Recommendations of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization give particular attention in their work to the implementation of provisions and standards designed to ensure protection of children and other persons exposed to contemporary forms of slavery,

such as the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, the exploitation of child labour, bonded labour and the traffic in persons;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the committees mentioned above, the special rapporteurs concerned and the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances the recommendations of relevance to them an the report of the Working Group;

13. Welcomes the decision of the Secretary-General to reassign to the Working Group a full-time Professional staff member of the Centre for Human Rights, as was the case in the past, to work on a permanent basis to ensure continuity and close coordination within and outside the Centre for Human Rights on issues relating to contemporary forms of slavery, prepare documentation well in advance and facilitate the attendance at the Working Group's sessions of the largest possible number of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations with competence in the fields examined;

14. Again requests the Secretary-General to designate the Centre for Human Rights as the focal point for the coordination of activities and the dissemination of information within the United Nations system for the suppression of contemporary forms of slavery and to report on the measures taken for that purpose to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-first session and to the Working Group at its twentieth session;

15. Notes that the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1993/48 of 28 July 1993, approved the endorsement by the Commission on Human Rights of the recommendation made by the Sub-Commission in its resolution 1992/2 of 14 August 1992 that arrangements regarding the organization of the sessions of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery, as contained in Commission decision 1992/115 of 3 March 1992, be repeated in subsequent years;

16. Recommends that the Sub-Commission, in arranging its agenda, make provision for adequate discussion of the Working Group's reports near the commencement of each session, thereby strengthening its involvement in the activities of the Working Group.

# ANNEXES

## Annex I

### PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE TWENTIETH SESSION OF THE WORKING GROUP ON CONTEMPORARY FORMS OF SLAVERY

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda.

3. Review of the implementation of and follow-up to the conventions on slavery:

   (a) Status of the conventions;

   (b) Review of information received regarding the implementation of the conventions and programmes of action.

4. United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery.

5. Review of developments in the field of contemporary forms of slavery and measures to prevent and eradicate all contemporary forms of slavery:

   (a) Suppression of traffic in persons and exploitation of the prostitution of others;

   (b) Organ transplant;

   (c) Bonded labour;

   (d) Child labour;

   (e) Forced labour;

   (f) Migrant workers;

   (g) Activities of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography;

   (h) Incest;

   (i) Other matters, including early marriages and detained juveniles.

6. Adoption of the report of the Working Group to the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

## Annex II

LIST OF COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE NOT YET RATIFIED THE CONVENTIONS ON SLAVERY

Angola
Antigua and Barbuda a/
Armenia
Australia a/
Austria a/
Azerbaijan
Bahamas a/
Bahrain a/
Barbados a/
Belize a/
Benin
Bhutan
Botswana
Brunei Darussalam
Burkina Faso b/
Burundi
Cambodia a/
Canada a/
Cape Verde
Chad
Chile
China
Colombia
Comoros
Costa Rica
Côte d'Ivoire a/
Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Denmark (signed a/, ratified b/)
Dominica
Dominican Republic a/
El Salvador a/ (signed b/)
Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Estonia
Fiji a/
Gabon
Gambia
Georgia
Ghana a/
Greece a/
Grenada a/
Guatemala a/
Guinea Bissau
Guyana
Holy See
Honduras b/
Iceland a/
Indonesia
Iran (Islamic Republic of) (signed a/, ratified b/)
Ireland a/
Jamaica a/
Japan b/
Kenya
Kiribati
Lebanon
Lesotho a/
Liberia (signed a/ and b/)
Liechtenstein
Lithuania
Madagascar a/
Malaysia a/
Maldives
Marshall Islands
Malta a/
Mauritius a/
Micronesia (Federated States of)
Monaco
Mongolia a/
Mozambique
Myanmar (signed a/)
Namibia
Nauru
Nepal a/
Netherlands a/
New Zealand a/
Nicaragua a/
Nigeria a/
Oman
Panama
Papua New Guinea
Paraguay
Peru (signed b/)
Quatar
Republic of Korea b/
Republic of Moldova
Rwanda
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Lucia a/
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines a/
Samoa
San Marino a/
Sao Tome and Principe
Saudi Arabia a/

Sierra Leone a/
Solomon Islands a/
Somalia
South Africa b/
Sudan a/
Surinam a/
Swaziland
Sweden a/
Switzerland a/
Tajikistan
Thailand
Tonga
Trinidad and Tobago a/
Tunisia a/
Turkey a/
Turkmenistan
Tuvalu
Uganda a/
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland a/
United Republic of Tanzania a/
United States of America a/
Uruguay
Vanuatu
Venezuela b/
Viet Nam
Yemen b/
Zaire a/
Zambia a/
Zimbabwe

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a/ Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others (1949).

b/ Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery (1956).

## Annex III

## ATTENDANCE LIST

### I. Members of the Working Group

Ms. Marianela Ferriol Echevarría
Mr. Ioan Maxim
Mr. Muksum-Ul-Hakim
Ms. Claire Palley
Mrs. Halima E. Warzazi

### II. States Members of the United Nations represented by observers

| | |
|---|---|
| Belgium - Communauté de française Belgique | Mr. Claude Lelièvre |
| Brazil | Ms. Ana Candida Perez |
| China | Mr. Xikang Zhou |
| Colombia | Ms. Maria Carrizosa de López |
| Democratic People's Republic of Korea | Mr. Pak Dok Hun |
| India | Mr. D. Chakravarti |
| Iraq | Mr. Mohammed Salman |
| Japan | Mr. Keiichi Aizawa |
| Mexico | Mr. Abel Abarca<br>Ms. Eréndira Paz |
| Netherlands | Mr. Willem Van Reenen |
| Nigeria | Mr. Cyril Uchenna Gwam |
| Pakistan | Mr. Hashmi Babar |
| Philippines | Ms. B. Muller-de-Castro<br>Ms. Olivia V. Palala |
| Republic of Korea | Mr. Joon-Hee Lee |
| Russian Federation | Mr. Youri Boitchenko |
| Senegal | Mr. Abdou Aziz Ndiaye |
| Syrian Arab Republic | Mr. Chaghaf Kayali |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | Mr. John Rankin |

### III. States non-Members of the United Nations represented by observers

| | |
|---|---|
| Holy See | Rev. Raymond Roch |

### IV. United Nations bodies

| | |
|---|---|
| Board of Trustees of the Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery | Mr. Michel Bonnet |
| UNICEF | Ms. Sandie Blanchet |

## V. Non-governmental organizations

### Category I

| | |
|---|---|
| International Alliance of Women - Equal Rights, Equal Responsibilities | Ms. Irmgard Rimondini<br>Ms. Jenny Van Immerzeel<br>Ms. Leita Seigel |
| International Council of Women | Ms. Jeanne-Marie Boccard |

### Category II

| | |
|---|---|
| Anti-Slavery International for the Protection of Human Rights | Ms. Leslie Roberts<br>Mr. Salem Mezhoud<br>Ms. Suzanne Miers<br>Ms. Anne-Marie Sharman<br>Ms. Darci Frigo |
| Associated Country Women of the World | Ms. M. Berruez-Bryant |
| Caritas Internationalis | Ms. Mary Tom |
| Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches | Ms. Kwan Doc Kyon<br>Ms. Shin Hei Soo |
| International Abolitionist Federation | Ms. Anima Basak<br>Ms. Raymonde Pledran<br>Mr. José Dillenseger<br>Mr. Henri Le Coz<br>Ms. Joyce Ansell<br>Mr. Barruel de Lagenest<br>Ms. Malka Marcovich |
| International Association of Democratic Lawyers | Ms. Renée Stein Bridel |
| International Catholic Child Bureau | Ms. Florence Bruce |
| International Fellowship of Reconciliations | Mr. G. Jungslager<br>Mr. Etsuro Totsuka<br>Mr. Xianting Guo<br>Mr. Manshan Zhao |
| International Federation of Human Rights | Mr. Christian Grosse |
| International Federation Terre des Hommes | Ms. Marie-Hélène Jeanmonod<br>Ms. Eylah Kadjar-Hamouda |
| International Service for Human Rights | Ms. Miek van Gaalen<br>Ms. Amanda Masselam<br>Mr. Robin Watts |

| | |
|---|---|
| Liberation | Mr. Hong Sang Jin<br>Mr. Ryu Hi Gum<br>Mr. Kim Jong Ja<br>Mr. Li Sil Gun<br>Mr. Li Sang Chil |
| Women's International League for Peace and Freedom | Ms. Colleen Burke |
| World Federation of Methodist Women Lawyers | Ms. Renata Blöem |

VI. Other organizations

| | |
|---|---|
| Action for Children Campaign | Rev. G. St. John-Willey<br>Ms. Sandra Khambatta<br>Ms. Pauline Gossnal-Tyler<br>Ms. Nancy Ingram<br>Ms. Jemma Travill<br>Mr. Daniel Khambatta |
| Bonded Labour Liberation Front | Ms. Britt-Marie Klang<br>Ms. Anna-Marie Wilmenus<br>Mr. Ehsanullah Khan |
| Informal Sector Service Centre | Mr. Sushil Pyakurel |

## Annex IV

### List of Documents

1. The following documents were issued for the nineteenth session:

| | |
|---|---|
| E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.2/1994/1 | Provisional agenda |
| E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.2/1994/Add.1 | Annotations to the provisional agenda |
| E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.2/1994/2 | Status of and follow-up to the conventions on slavery and slavery-like practices: status of the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices similar to Slavery |
| E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.2/1994/3 | Status of the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others |
| E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.2/1994/4 | Status of and follow-up to the conventions on slavery and slavery-like practices: review of reports and information received on the status and implementation of conventions; review of national legislation: report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Sub-Commission resolution 1993/5 |
| E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.2/1994/5 | Review of developments in other fields of contemporary forms of slavery: exploitation and traffic in all its forms affecting children, including the phenomenon of child soldiers, illegal traffic for the purposes of adoption and organ transplants: information provided by non-governmental organizations pursuant to Sub-Commission resolution 1993/5 |
| E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.2/1994/6 | Review of information received regarding the implementation of the conventions and programmes of action: report of the Secretary-General on the Programme of Action for the Elimination of the Exploitation of Child Labour submitted pursuant to Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/79 |

| | |
|---|---|
| E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.2/1994/7 | Review of developments in other fields of contemporary forms of slavery: information provided by the International Criminal Police Organization |
| E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.2/1994/8 | Review of developments in other fields of contemporary forms of slavery: exploitation and traffic in all its forms affecting children, including the phenomenon of child soldiers, illegal traffic for the purposes of adoption and organ transplants: report of the Secretary-General prepared pursuant to Sub-Commission resolution 1993/5 |

2. The following documents were available as reference documents:

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|---|---|
| E/CN.4/Sub.2/1989/37 | Study on ways and means for establishing an effective mechanism for the implementation of the slavery conventions, prepared by the Secretary-General |
| E/CN.4/Sub.2/1990/44 | Report of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery on its fifteenth session |
| E/CN.4/Sub.2/1991/41 and Corr.1 | Report of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery on its sixteenth session |
| E/CN.4/Sub.2/1992/34 and Corr.1 | Report of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery on its seventeenth session |
| E/1993/61 and Add.1 | Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1983/30 on the suppression of the traffic in persons and of the exploitation of the prostitution of others |
| E/CN.4/Sub.2/1993/30 | Report of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery on its eighteenth session |
| E/CN.4/Sub.2/1993/31 and Add. 1 | Programme of Action for the Prevention of the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography: report of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of |

| | |
|---|---|
| | Slavery pursuant to paragraph 6 of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities resolution 1992/2 |
| E/CN.4/Sub.2/1993/44 | Preparatory document submitted by Mrs. Linda Chavez on the question of systematic rape, sexual slavery and slavery-like practices during wartime |
| E/CN.4/1994/71 and Add.1 | Draft programme of action for the prevention of traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others: report of the Secretary-General |
| E/CN.4/1994/83 | Rights of Child, including status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child: report of the Secretary-General |
| E/CN.4/1994/84 and Add.1 | Sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography: report submitted by Mr. Vitit Muntarbhorn, Special Rapporteur, in accordance with Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/82 |
| E/CN.4/1994/91 | Rights of the Child: note by the Secretariat transmitting the text of the preliminary draft optional protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflicts |
| CRC/C/20 | Committee on the Rights of the Child: report on the fourth session |
| CRC/C/24 | Committee on the Rights of the Child: report on the fifth session |

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